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ACT REGULATING EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS

thority could only bind over to a higher court instead of trying the case. Such a provision as this is therefore necessary in such states, and it should be worded in accordance with existing laws in each state as to the jurisdiction of the lower courts. The lower court can always bind over in cases involving a heavier punishment than it is able to inflict. The Connecticut Act of July 6, 1905, is an example of this.

(4) It is of the greatest importance that the wife should be a compellable witness and the Uniform Law is defective in not protecting this point.

(5) This provision is taken from the Ohio law, where it was added to remove any doubt as to the right to bring the suit in the place where the desertion had occurred, and has been found to be quite desirable. It does not seem to have resulted in any injustice or hardship to those accused, but there the law relates to children only.

(6) This amount has been inserted in the belief that it is as nearly right as possible. The charge against the institution should not be too high, and this is a fair percentage of the average order made by the court under suspended sentence.

An Act Regulating the Employment of Minors in Louisiana.—Declaring it unlawful to allow or permit minors under seventeen years of age to enter, or be employed in any place where pool or billiard games are operated, or to allow such minors to take part or engage in any game of pool or billiards in such places, or to use or play upon pool or billiard tables therein; declaring such acts as contributing to the neglect and delinquency of children and as misdemeanors, and providing a penalty for the violation hereof by fine or imprisonment or both; and repealing all laws or parts of laws in conflict herewith.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana; That, it shall be unlawful for any person, whether as proprietor, agent, manager, employee, lessee or otherwise, conducting or carrying on any place where pool or billiard games of any sort are operated, for pay or otherwise, to allow or permit minors under the age of seventeen years within such places, or to be employed therein, or to allow or permit such minors to engage or take part in any game of pool or billiards in such places, or to allow or permit such minors to use or play upon any pool or billiard tables therein.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That whoever shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be regarded as contributing to the neglect and delinquency of children and shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction for violation of any of the provisions of this Act shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or shall be sentenced to be confined in the parish jail or prison for not more than three months, or may be both fined and imprisoned as above set forth, in the discretion of the court.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That any laws or parts of laws in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

The above Act was approved June 25th, 1912.—From *The New Advocate*,
July 5, 1912. W. O. HART, New Orleans.

An Act Regulating the Employment of Convicts.—Prohibiting their use or employment outside of the prison walls, or of the camps or penal farms the state for private or personal purposes; and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Louisiana; That it shall be unlawful for any person convicted of any crime and serv-

LAW RELATING TO THE PREVENTION OF PROCREATION

ing a term in the state penitentiary to be allowed any rights or privileges not enjoyed by any other convict in the same class or category; that no such convict shall, under the name or guise of "trusty," be permitted at large without the regulation garb.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That no convict shall be employed, engaged or worked for private or personal purposes outside of the walls of the penitentiary, camps or penal farms of the state of Louisiana.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the state board of control of the state penitentiary shall, immediately, upon the passage of this act, provide a code of rules and regulations classifying all convicts under their control; fixing a maximum and a minimum average of daily, weekly or monthly hours of "hard labor" to be rendered by those in each class and that all such convicts so classified shall be required to perform the labor indicated by their classification, not less than the minimum nor more than the maximum, the same to be determined and fixed by said board of control, except such as may be physically unable to perform such labor and in each such case the certificate of a physician shall be required; hard labor under the terms of this Act meaning any form of actual service that the board of control may deem best suited to any such convict.

Section 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That all violations of the provisions of this Act are declared to be malfeasance in office, and the perpetrator thereof, upon conviction before any court of competent jurisdiction shall be punishable with a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than \$500.00, and in default of payment, by imprisonment of not less than 30 days, nor more than six months in jail, or both, at the discretion of the court, for each and every such offense.

The above Act was approved June 26th, 1912.—From *The New Advocate*, July 5, 1912.

W. O. HART, New Orleans.

The New York Law Relating to the Prevention of Procreation.—(Chapter 445 Laws of New York.) The people of the state of New York, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Article eighteen of chapter forty-nine of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act in relation to the public health, constituting chapter forty-five of the consolidated laws," as renumbered article nineteen by section five of chapter one hundred and twenty-eight of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven, is hereby made article twenty thereof, and sections three hundred and fifty and three hundred and fifty-one of such chapter are hereby renumbered sections three hundred and sixty and three hundred and sixty-one, respectively.

Section 2. Such chapter is hereby amended by inserting therein a new article, to be article nineteen thereof to read as follows:

Article 19. *Operations for the Prevention of Procreation.*

Section 350. Board of Examiners; Compensation and Expenses.—Immediately after the passage of this act, the governor shall appoint one surgeon, one neurologist, and one practitioner of medicine, each with at least ten years' experience in the actual practice of his profession, for a term of five years, to be known as the board of examiners of feeble-minded criminals and other defectives, which board is hereby created. The compensation of the members of such